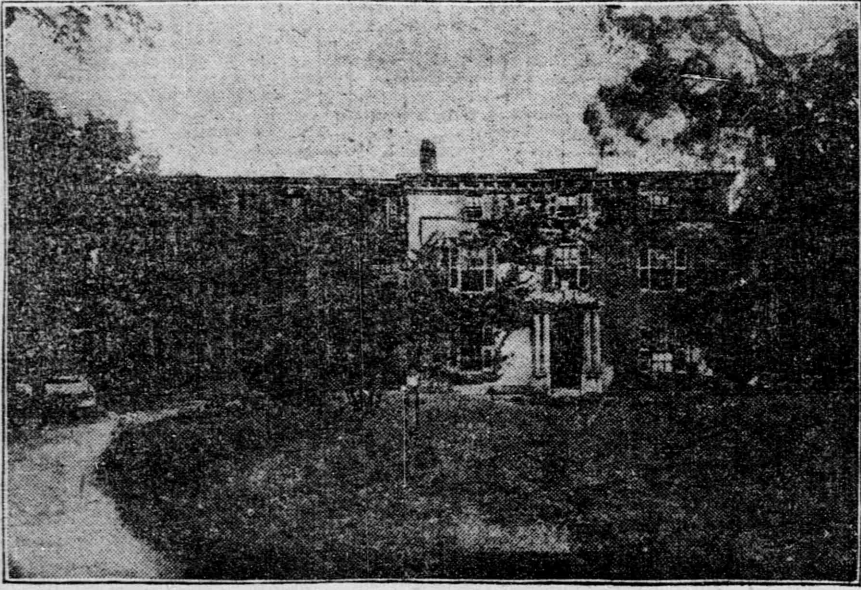
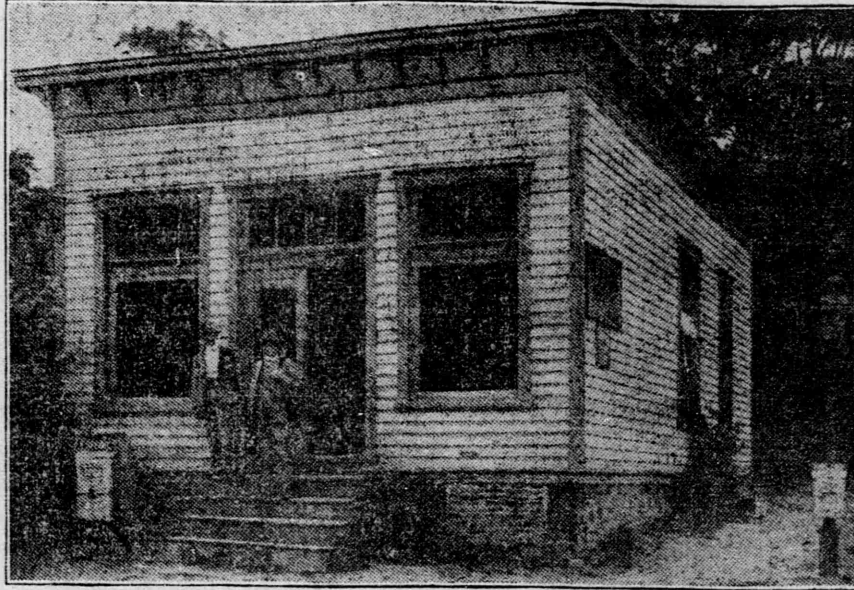


A SUBURB WHERE PEOPLE OWN THE HOMES THEY OCCUPY



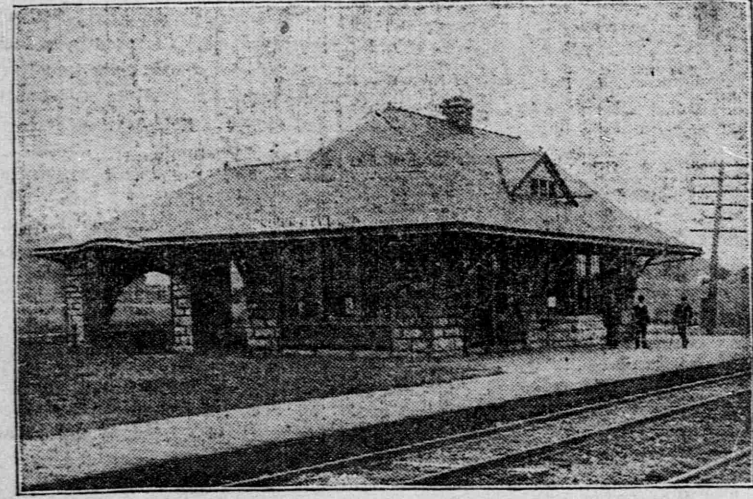
The Old Brooks Mansion, Used as a Seminary.



The Brookland Postoffice.



Residence of A. F. Kinnam.



The Railway Station.



Brookland's Fire Engine House Is Modern in Equipment.



The Handsome and Commodious Public School.

"That's What's the Matter With Brookland," Sing the School Children of the Thriving Northeastern Town. "And She's All Right, All Right, and Don't You Forget It for a Minute!"

"WHAT'S the matter with Brookland?" "She's all right!" "Who's all right?"

"Brookland!"

Thus chant the children of the Brookland schools; and they have good grounds for their slogan.

For it is doubtful if there is a single other suburb of Washington which displays the same condition of prosperity, growth, and industry as Brookland, the suburban community lying along the northern extremity of Twelfth Street northeast.

There is no need to comment on its healthy life as a community; the mere catalogue of its various interests is a sufficient indication of its activity in every field. Its population, which eight years ago was not more than one thousand, now approximates three thousand three hundred. At no period of its existence was its growth faster than it is at the present time. There is such a demand for houses that there is now not a single one to be had for rent. Contractors and builders are working overtime to put up new houses, which are all being built for their owners and not for rent. Fifteen or more are now under process of construction. They were all engaged before their foundations were laid. Lands sell at from 4 to 50 cents per foot, and houses and lots from one to fifteen thousand dollars.

The Thrifty Middle Class.

It is evident from these figures that the population is the thrifty middle class, each family owning its home and living not extravagantly but sensibly. The local citizens' association, which all landowners are invited to join, meets monthly in the town hall and oils the machinery of municipal improvement. The village is nearer the center of the city than most others, and has three lines of transit where other suburbs have but one, or, at most, two—Brookland having two electric lines reaching opposite ends of the town by which the Treasury can be reached in from twenty-three to twenty-six minutes, and also the trunk railway line of the Baltimore and Ohio, which is also used by commuters. The country is undulating, rolling ground and the natural salubrity of the place unquestioned.

Nearly all lots are of sufficient size for family gardening and a large percentage of the residents grow vegetables, which are easily raised in amounts large enough for private use and even for sale.

The town is abundantly supplied with city water, and lighted with gas as efficiently as the downtown streets.

No Liquor Licenses in the Town.

Being within the one-mile prohibition limit, there are no saloons in Brookland, but even if there were no legal restrictions there probably would not succeed in obtaining a foothold, for the sentiment is opposed to the sale of liquor within the village limits.

There is a well equipped fire department, housed in a handsome brick building.

The town hall is a three-story brick edifice, the first story rented for mer-

cantile purposes by sundry tenants, the second used for lectures, concerts, dances, and similar purposes, with a seating capacity of 400, and the third floor leased by the local Masonic lodge. The hall is owned by the Brookland Hall and Literary Association.

The Masonic lodge, King David Lodge No. 28, has now a membership of over ninety, and is in a flourishing condition. There is also a thriving tent of Maccabees established in Brookland.

While the railroad station is known as University, taking its name from the Catholic University, the postoffice sub-station is Brookland. There is a telegraph office and a public telephone in the local pharmacy.

Varied Business Interests.

Brookland teems with business interests, and numbers among its employments and industries, a plumbing shop, a tinning shop, an apary for honey-exportation, a cigar shop, a coal and flour yard, a camera supply shop, a butcher shop, seven grocery stores, a drug store, several real estate agencies, a steam bake-shop, a barber shop, two blacksmith shops, two notion stores, a dozen poultry fanciers, who ship their stock all over the country, several notaries public, three physicians, two dentists, three music teachers, a veterinary surgeon, and a dozen contractors and builders.

There are five churches in Brookland, which draw nearly the whole population to their services. The Baptist Church is presided over by the Rev. W. E. Gibson; its attendance is 600; in connection with it is the Mite Society, a women's organization which gives monthly entertainments, and a branch of the Baptist Young People's Union. The Lutherans are represented in a thriving congregation. The Methodist Church, the Rev. James H. Hyatt, pastor, has a seating capacity of 450; co-operating with it is its Ladies' Aid Society, and a chapter of the Epworth League.

The Church of Our Saviour, Episcopal, has seating accommodations for four hundred. Its rector is the Rev. William M. Morgan-Jones. One of its organizations is the literary and debating society for boys of ten or twelve years, known as "The Knights of Sir Galahad." St. Anthony's Catholic Church has a congregation of six hundred souls. Its rector is the Rev. Father Joseph T. O'Brien, and its assistant rector the Rev. Father Mark.

The W. C. T. U. has a local branch.

There is a musical organization of fifteen members, under the leadership of Mrs. C. C. Groomes, a resident of Brookland and one of Washington's finest musicians, which, as an orchestra of violins, guitars, mandolins, and piano, presents frequent musicals.

The young men of the Brookland preparatory school for the Marist College of the Catholic University, thirty or forty students drawn from all over the world, have formed from their number a brass band.

The mothers of Brookland have found the meetings of their club, known as "The Brookland Mothers' Club," of great benefit. Lectures on child study and kindred topics are delivered before the club.

The Brookland public school has grown to such proportions that the

school building is entirely inadequate, and rooms for the overflow have been rented in the town hall while the necessary enlargement of the schoolhouse is being made. A four-room addition, costing \$25,000, received from Congressional appropriation, is being built, and is expected to be ready for full occupancy. Prof. C. K. Finckle is principal and is assisted by eight teachers. The enrollment of the eight grades in October was 393 pupils and the average daily attendance is 350.

Not a better town for families with young children could be found.

On the hill beyond the village, near the Catholic University, rise the Chapel and College of the Holy Land. The beautiful location is specially adapted to its purpose by reason of its complete seclusion, yet ready accessibility from the city. Following the example of the great saints of the Seraphic Order, the friars have selected a hill as the site of their new college and have named it Mount St. Sepulchre.

Ground was broken in 1899 for the new building which today crowns the mount. The outlines of the foundation showed a plan of quite unusual shape, so that the numerous visitors were puzzled to the uttermost as to the meaning of this novel structure. But time passed on, the builders labored, and slowly but solemnly rose the walls of the College and Chapel of the Holy Land.

The scope of the buildings, as the visitors of today view them, is two-fold.

Monastery and Mission.

The college is a monastery and a missionary institution, which has for its object the harboring and educating within its walls such generous hearts as feel themselves prompted to serve the Holy Land in the Order of St. Francis.

For this reason the college is built on the old monastic plan. It is a large, rectangular building, with a courtyard in the middle, which is laid out as a garden, as in the old monasteries, with walks, flower beds, and shrubberies. The center is occupied by a cloister of great dimensions, in which the rain water from the roof is collected and stored up against summer droughts.

The inner court yard is surrounded on the first floor by the traditional cloister, a broad open gallery, which serves the friars for their walks on rainy days, when it is impossible to take the required exercise in the open air. This cloister can be closed in winter by glass partitions, should necessity require it. The cloister presents a charming picture, and is always a feature of the old monasteries. The restrictions of the Seraphic Rules and the lack of funds have prevented the order from executing it in that artistic style found in the old abbeys, where beautiful carved columns and intricate screen work added to the pleasant aspect. The spirit of St. Francis demands strict simplicity and the endeavor has been to follow this to the letter.

The Cloister.

The cloister has a counterpart in the basement of the building, with the difference only that it is inclosed and lighted by windows. In the basement are workshops, storerooms for the agricultural products of the grounds, and the kitchen, pantry, and cellar.

On the first floor, off the cloister, are the offices of the commissariat of the Holy Land to the south, the college rooms and study halls to the north and the refectories and recreation rooms to the east.

One of the characteristics of the building that rises on Mount St. Sepulchre is the architecture taken from that style, which, being inspired by the ancient monuments, has become in Italy the accepted type of religious architecture.

That style of monastery which obtains its highest effect from the great simplicity of its proportions, and the majestic sweep of its outlines, is especially conspicuous in the inner court, which forms the characteristic part of the whole building. All the ancient monastic buildings, beginning with the Benedictine monasteries, were built in this style. They developed themselves around a cloister, which not only facilitated communication between the various parts of the building, but also af-

forded to the monks a place of recreation when they abandoned, for a short time, the solitary cell.

On the west side, the monastery is connected with the church.

The architecture of the church is based on the general outlines of the Byzantine style, with a slight transition to the Italian renaissance in its details, so that the artistic effects of the great Hagia Sofia, and the beautiful-cathedral of Pavia have been adapted to Franciscan simplicity. The church is in the shape of a five-fold cross, which was the coat-of-arms of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, adopted by Godfrey of Bouillon, the large cross forming the main body of the church, and the small crosses being represented by the chapels.

The Sanctuary.

The central aisle of the large cross has at the entrance of the church a portico, which supports a gallery. At the other end is the sanctuary, the point of attraction for which the whole structure has been arranged. The two extremities of the transepts of the church are closed off two elegant apses, to which light enters through a series of small arches. Arches again support the upper windows, so that the whole arrangement of rows of columns and arches of various sizes forms an elegant ornamentation of the church.

The ceiling is partly vaulted and partly flat, and is ornamented with panels and rosettes of various designs. The sanctuary is an exact reproduction of the Holy Sepulchre precisely as it exists in Jerusalem. Two marble stairways, one on either side of it, lead to Mount Calvary, which forms the high altar of the church. In the apses in both extremities of the transepts are the shrines of the two great saints of the Order of St. Francis, the one to the right being a reproduction of the grotto of Nazareth, and the one to the left, of the grotto of Bethlehem. These two grottoes are connected with each other by an underground passage in the shape of the Catacombs of Rome, which has in its center a crypt in imitation of the ancient sepulchral chambers where an altar was erected over

the tomb of some eminent martyr. From this crypt another underground corridor leads to the subterranean Chapel of the Poor Souls of Purgatory, which is intended for funeral services, and whence two stairways lead back into the church near the Holy Sepulchre.

Every niche and corner and every wall of the church and monastery is adorned with beautifully executed works of art—mosaics, bas-reliefs, panels, replicas, statues and paintings, many of them the work of James F. Earley, of Washington. It is undoubtedly the finest, the most beautiful, the most rich in reminders of holy history of any religious edifice in the United States, and besides those who frequent it for purposes of worship it draws thousands of sightseers to it, who carry away an impression of it as one of Washington's most beautiful and unusual attractions. Within the last five years seven million dollars have been spent on these buildings, and the Dominicans are now breaking ground for a \$250,000 building.

Although not within the geographical limits of Brookland, the Catholic University of America is considered as located in this town. This university, with its eight separate colleges, knows no equal among institutions of higher education under ecclesiastical management, and but one secular university, Johns Hopkins, of Baltimore, makes equally strict requirements of candidates for entrance. Its size, enrollment, accomplishment, scholarship, and sphere of influence are too well known to require comment.

Site for Carnegie Library.

A striking manifestation of the intellectual activity and the interest in educational movements is exhibited by the people of Brookland, in their enthusiastic response to the opportunity presented them by the provisions of the Carnegie Library fund. At the dedication of the main public library, Mr. Carnegie announced himself as ready to contribute \$500,000 for the foundation of branch libraries in any suburban district whose remoteness and manifest interest warrant the establishment of such a branch library, the community to manifest substantially its desire for the library by contributing the land for the site. It was expected that there would be eight or ten such communities in the District that would want libraries, so that each library, if equal division of the fund were made, would be worth from thirty to forty thousand dollars. As yet no arrangements have been concluded in any case, though sites have been offered in several suburbs, these sites being offered by individual owners, and the preference of the trustees of the Carnegie fund being for sites purchased by popular subscription in the communities concerned. Brookland is an exception to this, the lots which she offers having been purchased by general subscription. The lots are valued at \$4,500, and \$4,000 has already been subscribed by about one hundred and fifty individuals. On next Wednesday evening a reception will be given to prominent Washingtonians interested in the project.

The "Brookland Citizen," the official organ of the Brookland Citizens' Association, thus comments on the event: "The evening of Wednesday, June 10,

promises to be a gala occasion. Brookland will be on dress-parade and is expected to do herself proud. The Citizens' Association, augmented by other public spirited residents, operating through well-selected committees, is preparing to give to Washington's 'City Fathers,' to the trustees of the Carnegie Library fund and other distinguished visitors who are expected here on that occasion such a reception and entertainment as will be both gratifying to the visitors and highly creditable to Brookland's enterprising community.

"The immediate scene of the ceremonies will be the fine Lord lots at the corner of Providence and Twelfth Streets, adjoining the residence of President A. F. Kinnam, of the Citizens' Association, and fronting the Baptist Church. These lots are the ones selected for the site of the proposed Brookland branch of the Carnegie Library system.

Brookland is one of the very few of Washington's suburbs which has sufficient local feeling and enthusiasm to have a local newspaper. The "Brookland Citizen," a four-page weekly, is a model for papers of its size. It is full of "live" news, its editorials and leader are vigorous, trenchant and constantly contributing to municipal progress and improvement. Its editor and paragrapher, C. C. Groomes, is an experienced journalist, and his paragraphs, some of which are subjoined, are remarkably original and bright: "Every man is an egotist, but some have a better way of concealing it than others." "Many a man has a lot to say that he never gets a chance to relieve himself of—especially if he is married." "Last year's luxuries become this year's necessities. Example, the Panama hats purchased by the ten-dollar-a-week men." "Country life at this time is like the girl in Grimm's fairy tale who grew more beautiful every day; one wondered how beautiful she really could grow." "An obedient Brookland husband was objecting to doing certain work about the house, and he quoted Scripture showing that the household should properly be assigned to the woman. The good wife replied by reading to her astonished husband these II Kings, xxi:13: 'I will wipe out Jerusalem as a man wipes a dish; wiping it and throwing it upside down.' 'That husband,' we are told, has wiped dishes ever since."

The Fort Drive.

In Sherwood's Addition, one of the prettiest of the residence sections, the first segment of "Fort Drive," the boulevard which is to connect all the old fortifications around Washington, has been laid out. This segment, two squares in length, is near Fort Saratoga, at Eighteenth and Brentwood Streets northeast. Some of the other forts to be connected by this drive are Fort Lincoln, near the Reform School, on the Bladensburg Pike; Fort Topham and Stevens, at Soldiers' Home; Fort Reno, at Tenleytown, and Fort Bunker Hill, near the monastery at Brookland. On the outskirts of Brookland are the remains of the old fortifications known as Fort Bunker Hill, which were part of the defenses of Washington during the civil war. Senator Marcus A. Hanna was at that time a private soldier serving in the garrison of the fort.